

CUR NEWS-ROOMS  
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph.



ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 336 日六廿月三年二十二緒光

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

五月八號

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [7]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,185,500

PAID-UP £663,500

BANKERS:—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT

ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " 2 " 1 "

" 3 " 2 " 1 "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [8]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS £300,000

RESERVE FUND £35,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

ON Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " 2 " 1 "

" 3 " 2 " 1 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [9]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND £5,150,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPORTIONAL  
£10,000,000

Court of Directors:

A. McConachie, Esq.—Chairman.

ST. C. Michaelson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, J. Kramer, Esq.

G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. K. Sison, Esq.

M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq. N. A. Sieb, Esq.

Chief Manager:—

T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:—

J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.—London  
BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [10]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [11]

Notice of Firms.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. DAVID GILLIES having returned to

the Colony has RESUMED CHARGE

of this Company as GENERAL MANAGER.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. L. ROSE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [12]

GEORGE FENWICK AND COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that during the  
Temporary Absence from the Colony,

Mr. WILLIAM G. WINTERBURN has been  
appointed ACTING GENERAL MANAGER  
of the above Firm.

By Order,

GEO. FENWICK,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1896. [13]

SPECIAL NOTICE:

WE the Undersigned beg to notify

the Public that we have this Day

PURCHASED from Messrs. WING CHEONG

& Co. the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES

and GOODWILL of their BUSINESS as

MERCHANTS and SHIPCHANDLERS, and

the Business will be conducted from this 18th

day of February, 1896, as heretofore.

WING CHEONG & Co.,

No. 44, Praya Central.

AN TON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1896. [14]

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to  
refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing,  
amount to £6,000,000. The premiums are  
moderate; and all modern features consistent  
with safety have been adopted.

For Particulars and Rates,

Apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [15]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1854.

CAPITAL £1,000,000  
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY £2,450,053

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA. £ 757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the  
above Company we are prepared to accept  
EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS  
at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [16]

EMPEROR ASSURANCE CORPORATION,  
LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed  
AGENTS and are prepared to accept  
RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [17]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [18]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000  
EQUAL TO £33,333-33.

RESERVE FUND £315,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHU, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1895. [19]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUENG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, W.E.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1895. [20]

Intimations.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of  
the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.,  
at 2:30 P.M., at the ROOMS of the CHAMBER,  
CITY HALL, for the Purpose of Receiving the  
Report of the Committee and passing the  
Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1895.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

A N ISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the  
Registered Shareholders of the above  
COMPANY in the proportion of one B Share for  
every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on  
the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant,  
will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share  
for every Share, whether A or B, registered in  
his name. All applications must be made  
on forms for the purpose, which may be obtained  
at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
COMPANY and after the 23rd instant,  
and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank  
on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next,  
together with a sum of ONE DOLLAR for every  
Share applied for as a first instalment. A  
Receipt will be given, which must be forwarded  
to the COMPANY in change for Scrip. No  
further call will be payable in respect of these  
Shares without at least two months' notice.

The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED  
from THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to THURSDAY,  
the 7th day of May following, both days  
inclusive, during which period no Transfer of  
Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1896. [21]

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

SO-DAP'S  
Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
COMPETITION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS  
will be Competed for TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), the 9th instant, over the 700 and  
800 yards' distances, under usual conditions.  
Firing to commence at 1:45 P.M.

Ten Shots at each range.

Entrance fee 30 Cents.

F. SMYTH,  
Honorary Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1896.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates  
for NINGPO, CHINFOO, NEWCHWANG,  
TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the  
YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship  
"HECTOR."  
Captain Barr, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1896.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CASPIAN,"  
will be despatched for the above Ports on  
WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1896.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR SHANGHAI, JINSEN AND  
NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"SATSUMA MARU,"  
Captain F. L. Sommer, will be despatched as  
above on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.  
This Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers,  
with Superior Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1896.

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"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

FOR ANTWERP, BREMEN AND  
HAMBURG.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA  
PORTS, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK  
SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DEIKE RICKMERS,"  
Captain Selig, will be despatched as above on  
THURSDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1896.

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Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear compa-  
rison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and  
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE  
AND  
SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House,  
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood  
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-  
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the  
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS,  
with Full Details, to be had on Application.  
PORT, after removal should be rested a month  
before use. When required for drinking at  
once it should be decanted to the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner  
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are  
true Xeres Wines.

Intimations.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest  
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the juice of the grape and are not  
artificially made from raisins and currents  
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be  
pure Cognac, the difference in price being  
merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS  
to be genuine when bought direct from us in  
the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the  
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

RELIEF OF ADIGRAT.  
LONDON, May 6th.

The Italians have relieved Adigrat.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resigned his position in  
the Chartered Company and also his membership  
of the Privy Council. He has offered to return to England immediately.

The majority of the papers urge that he should  
receive generous treatment.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER FOR PEKIN.  
Baron Heyking, formerly Minister at Cairo,  
has been appointed German Minister to Pekin.

OBITUARY.

Colonel North.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ELEVEN cases of plague to-day.

COLONEL Walker, C.M.G., has been appointed  
Commandant of the Malay States Sikhs.

WHITE clothing is being abolished for the British  
army in India, and khaki will in future be the  
ordinary wear when serge is not worn.

THE death is announced by our Bangkok  
contemporaries, on the 27th ult., of his Highness  
Krom Mu Niranjan Mukhamet, the eldest  
surviving uncle of the present King of Siam.

KAUX, the German cyclist who undertook to  
lower the record for the journey from Adelaide  
to Melbourne, arrived at the latter city in good  
condition. He beat the best previous record by  
7 hours 43 minutes.

Mr. F. A. Swettenham, the Resident-General,  
will arrive in Singapore by the French mail on  
or about the 2nd of June next. He will go to  
Perak and after a stay of a month or so he will  
go on to Selangor to take up his new office.

JUDGE Sterling B. Tone, of Louisville, fined  
himself for contempt of Court for having been  
late one morning recently, but subsequently  
remitted the fine—a stern blending of Justice  
and mercy on which Gilbert might easily build  
a comic opera.

FROM rumours which reach India it would appear  
that the infatuated Lamas of Tibet are bent  
upon making some demonstration against Nepal.  
Parties of armed men are said to be on the  
move towards the Nepalese frontier, but it is  
doubtful if hostilities on any considerable scale  
will take place.

WE are in receipt of the report of the Peak  
Church for 1895. Much needed repairs have  
been effected during the year, and a balance of  
\$267.30 forms the nucleus for this year's expenses.  
The following services will be held at the Peak  
Church during the summer months:—Celebration  
of the Holy Communion at 7 a.m., on the  
first and third Sundays of each month, com-  
mencing on Sunday, 17th May. Evening Service  
at 4:30 p.m., on the second and fourth (children's  
service) Sundays of each month, commencing on  
Sunday, 10th May.

OR such high repute in India is the Haffkine  
system of inoculation for cholera, we learn from  
a contemporary, that recently at a meeting of  
the Indian Tea Association it was announced  
that one firm was not only defrauding the actual  
expenses of the inoculation but was also paying  
each of its coolies half a rupee to undergo the  
operation. A circumstance of this kind is more  
conclusive than a dozen essays, for it shows  
that business men, keenly alive to their inter-  
ests, are satisfied that the system is sound and  
that it will profit them to adopt it on their  
islands at some expense. A Straits journal  
alluded to Haffkine's system some few weeks  
ago and now again draws attention to the matter  
saying that "we should put our house in order  
at a time when no pressing necessity exists, and  
when it is possible carry out investigation at  
eisure and with critical appreciation. It is  
useless to wait for an epidemic before considering  
the system written of."

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW, 9th May.  
2:45 p.m.—Competition of the Hongkong Rifle  
Association at Kowloon.  
4 p.m.—Gymkhana meeting at the Race-course.

CHINA reports are to the effect that the plague  
is now raging in Honan. It is stated  
that out of a household of twenty-one persons,  
eleven have died within a few days of that  
disease.

The proposal that the Chief Commissioner of  
Burma should be empowered to grant loans  
under the rules subsidiary to the Lower Burma  
Revenue Act of 1876 has been approved of by  
the Government of India.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.

A FRENCH medical paper prints what is believed  
to be the oldest-known medical recipe. It is for  
a tonic for hair and its date is 4,000 B.C. It  
was prepared for an Egyptian queen, and  
required dog's paws and asses' hoofs to be boiled  
with dates in oil.

H. N. M.'s gunboat *Lombok*, Lieut. Commander  
Castenby, left Singapore for Sourabaya on the  
28th ult. The steamer *Lucifer* of the Netherlands  
India light-house service. Captain Drost  
arrived in Singapore from Delft the same day  
and left for Batavia the next morning.

A HOME paper rather humorously observes  
that France and Russia are not going to war  
with us about Egypt; they are going to war  
instead. Their argument seems to be that the  
Soudan Expedition, like "the flowers that  
bloom in the spring, trah," has nothing to do  
with the Caliph.

THE following men-of-war were at Nagasaki on  
the 25th ult.: Seven Russians, viz., *Dionys*,  
*Donskoi*, *Kurik*, *Olivier*, *Pamiat Arzova*,  
*Admiral Korolev*, *Svartog* and *Ustrov* repre-  
senting 140 guns and 29,769 tons, against Her  
Majesty's *Rainbow*, 18 guns, 3,600 tons, and the  
French flagship *Bayard*, 30 guns and 6,000 tons.

SPEAKING of lynching as an institution, Lord  
Coleridge once said that the respect for law which  
is ingrained in the Anglo-Saxon character sometimes  
yielded to the pressure of great emergencies; that there were times when the swift  
methods of Judge Lynch became necessary in a community where crime was influential and  
powerful enough to subdue or intimidate courts  
or juries.

THE *Estoile* says the French Army authorities  
have finally adopted a new central percussion  
rifle, which is in reality nothing more than an  
improved Lebel. It has a calibre of 6.5  
millimetres, and is capable of throwing a ball  
further than the weapon at present in use. The  
reduction in the size of the cartridge will enable  
a larger supply of ammunition to be carried by  
the soldiers.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the unmentioned donations to the  
funds of the Hospitals:—

Reiss & Co. .... \$100  
Arnold, Karberg & Co. .... 10  
Carlisle & C. .... 10  
E. A. & C. Telegraph Co., Ltd. .... 10  
Johansen, Stokes and Master .... 10  
Welch & Co. .... 10  
P. and O. N. N. Co. .... 10  
Reuter, Bröckelmann & Co. .... 10  
Slemmer & Co. .... 10  
Dr. A. S. Gomes. .... 15  
S. B. Bhabha. .... 10  
East Point Dairy Farm Co. .... 10  
Rev. J. Boshard. .... 5  
J. W. Kinghorn. .... 5

ALASKA advice received by a Frisco exchange  
say that enterprising Sikkimese intend to drain a  
lake back of that old town and gather by  
the wagon-load the gold bullion and dust that for  
centuries has been brought down and accumulated  
in the bed of the lake by glaciers. The  
project is a grand one, and commander of the  
army in India, and khaki will in future be the  
ordinary wear when serge is not worn.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the unmentioned donations to the  
funds of the Hospitals:—

"LET US TAKE SIAM AT ONCE!"

In the same issue our contemporary publishes  
the following translation from a comment on  
Siamese affairs made by *Le Mokong* in a recent  
number:—

"A truce to all postponement, to diplomacy,  
with a court composed only of knaves and  
intrigues. By its geographical position, by  
the anterior rights of France, by the  
glorious seat of arms performed by our  
marines at Palman, Siam ought to become a  
French colony. If in 1893 as in 1896 we have  
been too weak or too simple, if our diplomats  
did not know how to turn to profit circum-  
stances which gave us every right, if we have  
been foiled by Siam, let us frankly recognise our  
errors and take up a position more frank and  
open. We have troops at Chantaboon and war-  
vessels in the China Sea; let us send them to  
Siam and put an end once and for all to a  
state of things which cannot last long. Let us  
do without delay, for if we do not take Siam  
to-morrow, the English are watching and will take  
it to-morrow."

The resolution was carried.

FAT BULLERS' AND TALLOW MELTERS'  
PETITIONS.

A petition was submitted from nine sheep  
dealers, praying to be exempted from the by-  
laws regulating fat-melting and tallow-melting  
premises. They stated that fat and bone were  
seldom stored in their shops; sometimes when  
two or three catties of fat remain unsold in the  
market petitioners have the fat boiled, but the  
following day it is always sold.

The petition was refused.

Seven tallow-melters and bone-bolters petitioned  
from date in which to comply with the law  
regulating fat-melting and bone-boiling.

It was agreed to extend the time to the 1st

June.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality returns for the week ended  
25th April show the death-rate as 31.4 per  
thousand per annum, against 15.6 for the  
corresponding period last year.

For the week ended the 2nd May the death-  
rate was 27.5 per thousand per annum, against  
17.3 in the corresponding period last year.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AS A "PLAQUE  
DESTROYER."

The President forwarded the following note to  
the Secretary:—Dr. Atkinson informed me that  
during the plague epidemic of 1894 chloride of lime  
was distributed free to the Chinese once  
fortnight. The Chinese placed a small quantity  
(about 5 lb.) in a chalice on each floor adding  
water to it, the effect being that chlorine gas  
diffused itself all over the neighbourhood. The  
Chinese called the chloride of lime "plague

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

that, out of 2,508 deaths, 1,565 were men and 933 were women, that is to say, the proportion of cases of the two sexes was as 17 to 1, and as I have already pointed out that the population of the colony is composed of thrice as many men as women, it would appear that the women suffered from this disease to about double the extent that the men did, and as it is the men alone who use the public lavatories, I fail to see how these can be held in any way responsible for the spread of the disease. It is true that the disease was more prevalent in the neighbourhood of these public latrines than elsewhere, but it is also true that the latrines are, for reasons of convenience, invariably located in the most densely populated quarters of the city, and as the predisposing causes of bubonic fever are undoubtedly, as in typhus, overcrowding, want of ventilation, filth, debility, and privation, we have here far more potent factors in the causation of an epidemic than the mere location of the public latrines. I do not wish to assert that bubonic fever cannot be communicated, by the excreta, although our information as to the existence of the specific bacilli in the intestinal canal is not as positive as one could wish, but I am most strongly of opinion that the infection is disseminated chiefly by the emanations from the breath and skin, and only to a minor extent by the excreta.

Much has been written about the preponderance of femoral buboes, and Dr. Lawson, in his report, explains this by asserting that in the Chinese, who usually go barefooted, infection by inoculation was the usual condition, but he fails to explain why the men of the Shropshire regiment also had femoral and inguinal buboes.

To my mind the explanation of their occurrence, in either case, is a very simple one; the disease is essentially one of the lymphatic system, and post-mortem examinations have abundantly shown that all the lymphatic glands of the body are more or less implicated, and all exhibit a greater or less tendency to enlargement; therefore any special source of irritation will be sure to produce marked enlargement of certain glands, and such irritation would naturally occur in men, whether barefooted or booted, by much walking, especially if carrying heavy weights at the same time, and by climbing up and down narrow flights of stairs, as was done by the soldiers. Women on the other hand exhibit mostly enlargements of the axillary glands, consequent upon their ordinary household avocations, while the femoral and inguinal glands are not usually very enlarged, for the ordinary Chinese woman, even of the coolie class, does very little walking. It is an admitted fact that patients suffering from bubonic fever are able to walk about and even in some cases to follow their usual employment, for the first day or two of their illness, and then succumb rapidly from heart failure, so that there is ample time for the development of the triflative enlargement of any special chain of glands.

Yet another argument against this theory of infection by inoculation is that wound reaction is not present in ordinary cases of the disease, but that when we get a genuine case of accidental inoculation as from a post-mortem wound, it is most marked, both at the seat of the wound and along the track of the lymphatic vessels. This is well shown in the case of Professor Aoyama, as described on page 38 of Dr. Lawson's report, for he had two inoculation wounds, one on the left third finger and the other on the right thumb; both of these wounds became so inflamed and intensely painful that they had to be freely incised, while several lymphangitis occurred in both arms, and buboes formed in each axilla; it is worthy of note that the first hubo formed in the left axilla, while the lymphangitis appeared first in the right arm. Case X, Chinese, also illustrates this point, and to my opinion serves to accentuate the rarity of infection by inoculation under ordinary circumstances.

As I have said, the infective material will breed in premises which are filthy, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, and dark, and the disease is contracted by prolonged breathing of such atmosphere as is found under these conditions, and the attention of the Board should therefore be directed not to the substitution of other methods of conveyance for that at present in vogue, but to the speedy improvement of the general sanitary condition of the colony, the prohibition of back-to-back houses, the opening out of narrow lanes and passages, at present obscured by filthy boardings, awnings, and other coverings, the provision of an abundant supply of pure water, and the prevention of that overcrowding which has unhappily been permitted to continue unchecked for so many years past.

It is a significant fact that only about 50 per cent. of the cases occur on the ground floors of houses, although nearly half the tenement houses of the colony are still but two storey buildings, and the proportion of occupied ground floor rooms to upper floor rooms is as 65 to 100. This is, I think, another argument in favour of the theory that overcrowding and want of ventilation are the more potent factors in the spread of the disease, for the ground floor rooms of most Chinese houses are open throughout their entire frontage during the daytime, being closed at night by wide doors, while the upper floor rooms have no such efficient means of ventilation.

The course to be pursued appears undoubtedly to take steps at an early date, in the direction indicated by the provisions of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance No. 23 of 1890, which is much on the lines of the Imperial Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890, and to resume certain insanitary areas, demolish the premises upon them, and then having laid out the land either re-sell the building lots or build model dwellings thereon. There are a number of insanitary areas in the city which urgently need resumption, and when the clearing and laying out of Taipingshan has been completed others could be taken in hand without producing further congestion of the remaining portions of the city.

The number of cases of bubonic fever reported during the year was 45, of whom 14 were women and 31 were men; 14 of these were taken to hospital after death. Thirty-six deaths were registered during the year; the first case occurred on April 29th, and the disease continued to occur sporadically during the remainder of the year. No less than twelve of the cases originated in No. 7 Health district, where the houses are in a very dirty and insanitary condition, and many of the inhabitants of which are said to have come from the resumption area of Taipingshan. Four cases were clearly imported from the mainland, while eight came from two houses in a small lane in No. 6 Health District (Heng Lane), but the origin of these cases was unexplained.

The steps adopted upon the report of each case have been to at once remove the patient to the Kennedy Town Hospital, to place a police guard upon the premises to prevent persons leaving to disinfect all clothing, bedding, and other furniture found upon the premises (including the clothing actually worn by these persons, suits of Government clothing being lent to them, in the meantime), and then to give these persons the option of leaving the colony for a period of not less than ten days, or of remaining isolated upon a quarantine boat for a like period, at the Government expense. The great majority elected to leave the colony, and they were accordingly despatched to the boats by a police officer, and their return fare to Canton paid by the Captain Superintendent of Police. In all cases the premises recently occupied by the patient have been stripped, disinfected, scrubbed, and lime-washed.

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT HAMPANG.

After having returned from his post at Nanjing a short time ago, his Excellency the Viceroy Chan Chih-tung has carried on the inspection personally with the intention of convincing him of the progress which his Iron and Steel Works at Hampsang have been making since his last visit in July, 1894, when most part of the work was still in course of erection. This visit took place in the morning of the 24th April, his Excellency arriving at eight a.m. at the Yangtze Wharf, surrounded by his military staff and a great number of high local mandarins. They then proceeded to the blast furnace, where he remained about half an hour watching with great interest a tapping of the same. Next he visited the puddling department and the plate mill and thence proceeded to the Siemens-Martin and Bessemer steel works, which seemed to meet with his Excellency's particular interest, as well as the rolling of the Bessemer steel into rails at the rail-mill.

His Excellency was highly satisfied at the present state of the works and of the rapid progress which everything had evidently been making since his last inspection and particularly since last autumn when the blast furnace was restarted after a long period of stand still and when, only recently, the Bessemer and Martin furnaces had been put into regular work.

Taken on the whole the inspection turned out to be a success in every respect and we understand that His Excellency, just as at his visit two years ago, has rewarded his whole staff as a proof of his entire satisfaction and in thankful acknowledgment of the services of his engineers and workmen.

The inspection lasted till 1 p.m. After having been entertained at a little party he paid a visit to the Hampsang Arsenal, returning to his residence at Wuchang only late in the afternoon.—*Mercury*.

## Y.P.S. IN AUSTRALIA.

Corruption among the "Great Unpaid" appears to be rife in Australia. We hear from Melbourne that a special board, consisting of Sir Hartley Williams, Judge of the Supreme Court, Professor Kerner, and Capt. Carle, which was appointed to inquire into certain allegations of corruption of honorary justices of the peace and frequent black-balling, has just issued its report after an exhaustive investigation. This report finds that the charges are established in the cases of Justices Rapport and Baxter, who are declared to have been guilty of corruption in receiving gifts from actual or prospective litigants; that Mr. Baxter visited houses of ill-fame in the city, and that both combined in devising means to defer justice. Other justices are condemned for adjudicating upon cases in which they were personally interested. Justice Bird is found to have adjudicated in the interests of women of ill-fame with whom he was on intimate terms. The board further find that many justices migrated to courts in which they were not accustomed to sit because litigants in them were either customers or old friends, or because they were otherwise interested in them, thereby outraging the local justices. Such incursion aroused suspicion and distrust in the administration of justice. The board believe, however, that the incited justices were mostly lamentably unconscious of impropriety. They find that Mr. Lormer, at whose instigation the inquiry was held, sat in cases in which he had a strong prejudice against litigants or against the trade in which they were engaged, but exonerate him from corruption. The board recommend that no honorary justice be permitted to adjudicate in Melbourne or its suburbs, or in Ballarat, Bendigo, and other cities. They favour a diminution in the number of courts, and recommend the appointment of justices by independent boards altogether removed from political influence or patronage.

## RECOVERY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.

There is being made at this moment, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "a very interesting attempt on the coast of Holland. The object sought is the recovery of the remains of the *Lutine*, a vessel wrecked between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling. It is not from a species wish to give Christian burial to the remains of the ship or of those that perished with her; there is a treasure that plays a part in the matter. The *Lutine*, a French ship, was, according to Carlyle, sent to England by the royalists in 1793 to keep her out of the hands of the republicans. In 1790 this frigate, which carried 32 guns, was sent to Copenhagen with large sums of money to the credit of firms that had large payments to make on the Continent. She set sail on October 9th, 1799, loaded, says *The Times* of that date, with more than ten tons of gold and silver. But she never reached her destination and was shipwrecked. Just what amount of specie she carried is not known, for another boat that sailed about the same time seems to have taken a part of the sum, and, besides, the destruction by fire of Lloyd's registers in 1817 prevents us from fixing this point with precision. Very various figures have been given, ranging all the way from £300,000 to £1,000,000. It goes without saying that the attempts referred to are made to recover this treasure, for the *Lutine* sank in comparatively shallow water; and up to this time £100,000 have been found. There remains at least £200,000. The specie already recovered was found partly at the beginning of this century, partly about 1815 or 1820, under William I [of Holland]. But drifting sand has made matters very difficult. About 1830 the hull was claimed by the Dutch Government and granted to the Lloyd's. Between 1835 and 1850 some attempts were made, not without a certain degree of success; gold was found, and the rudder of vessel. In 1864 a company was formed to cooperate with the Lloyd's, and the work is now in progress. The exact location of the hull is known, and part of it has been freed from sand. The work was stopped in October, but will now soon be begun again. It has brought to light five cannon, standards of battle, and some human skeletons, but no gold as yet. The method employed consisted in first freeing the ship from the sand-bank that had formed over it, which had already received a name, that of Goodplai; afterward a continuous barrier of cedar piles was formed around the hull, placed vertically and sunk into the subjacent clay, this barrier having for its object the prevention of any further sand-drift. To clear out the interior of the hull, the divers are furnished with tubes that are connected with an exhaust pump, so that whenever they place the ends of these tubes the pump sucks up the sand and mud and discharges it in a comparatively easy manner. What will come of this enterprise? The future alone can tell. There are, in any case at least, £200,000 to recover, and if we are to believe certain old accounts, there may be as much as £1,000,000; at any rate that is what the estimates of a former agent of the Amsterdam Lloyd makes it out to be.—*Literary Digest*.

## DUELLING IN GERMANY.

Some attention has been drawn to a duel in which an outraged husband, seeking to vindicate the honour of his wife, was shot through the lung. The whole affair was a grim commentary upon the system which tolerates the duel as a way of settling quarrels, a system which, in this case, has sent the wrong man to his shroud. The facts, according to *The Daily News*, were as follows:—"Dr. Zenker, a barrister, came about four years ago to Potsdam. He was thirty-five years of age, and was a great favourite both as a man and as a lawyer. He had been married for several years to a lady from the Lower Rhine, and had two children—a boy and a girl. His wife died some time ago, clouded by an acquaintance made by his wife at the seaside with a naval lieutenant, Von Kettelhodt, of the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. Dr. Zenker accused Von Kettelhodt of misconduct with his wife, and she left Potsdam about nine months ago for Detmold, where she is still with her children. Dr. Zenker thereupon sued his wife for a divorce. He, in the meanwhile, though he had got full proofs of the charge against the lieutenant, but the latter denied it on his word of honour. Dr. Zenker, who is a Lieutenant in the 11th Landwehr Regiment, now challenged Lieut. von Kettelhodt to a duel with pistol. The meeting took place near Potsdam, Von Kettelhodt coming all the way from Kiel for the purpose, accompanied by several naval officers, some of whom acted as seconds. The surgeon was Dr. Zenker's brother. It was stipulated that the duel was to go on till one of the combatants was disabled. At the fourth exchange Dr. Zenker was shot in the lung, and died immediately. The worst of the matter is that the military court of honour expressly consented to the duel, though such affairs are, at least formally, prohibited. Additional importance attaches to the case because the successful duellist has held an important command on board the Emperor's yacht the *Hohenzollern*."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME COURT.

### SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puline Judge.)

May 8th.

### FIXTURES.

The following cases were fixed for the respective dates:—

Saturday, May 9th:—  
650—Wing Wo Lung Lau v. Wu Shin \$ 769.97

Wednesday, May 13th:—  
682—Wing Wo Lung Lau v. Wu Lin  
and Wu Fuk ..... \$ 497.61

Thursday, May 14th:—  
683—Tai Loi Shop v. Chan Chi Ting \$ 136.91

Judgment was given for the plaintiff in the following cases:—

670—Chan Lai v. Tang Heng Tai ..... \$ 100.72

679—Kaser Singh v. S. R. Ramjahn  
and another ..... 105.00

677—Leong Kwoh Shin v. Demé ..... 69.50

680—Swona v. D-mé ..... 61.00

681—A. Tack v. F. W. Watts ..... 130.13

683—Gundu Singh v. L. E. Conceicao  
and another ..... 30.00

684—Bryant Singh v. A. Samy ..... 25.00

685—Shing Lee v. W. Thomson ..... 25.00

673—Tang Lung and others v. Fung  
Ping Nam ..... 215.85

### SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

### MAILS DUE:

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 12th inst.

French (*Caledonia*) 12th inst.

American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 14th inst.

Ta'cun (*Stratheden*) 15th inst.

American (*Castil*) 22nd inst.

American (*City of Peking*) 31st inst.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left Singapore yesterday for this port.

THE D. D. R. steamer *Ceres*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port yesterday; and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Capstan*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

### ARRIVALS.

*Engling*, steamer, from Canton.

*Tammi*, steamer, from Chefoo.

Aggregating 1,071 tons register.

### DEPARTURES.

*Korlinska* ..... steamer, for Shanghai.

*Pohohsollern* ..... steamer, for Yokohama.

*Petrich* ..... steamer, for Saigon.

*Nanchang* ..... steamer, for Shanghai.

*Australis* ..... steamer, for Saigon.

*Ancona* ..... steamer, for Chefoo.

*Glenagle* ..... steamer, for Shanghai.

*Fusilier* ..... steamer, for Shanghai.

Aggregating 20,006 tons register.

The British steamer *Timur* left Newchwang, and Chefoo on the 2nd instant, and had light northerly winds from Chefoo to Brotherton. From Brotherton to Geelung Point had strong north-east breeze and rain. From Geelung Point to Ly-ee-moon Pass had strong breeze and fine weather.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK RETURNS.

*Marcotte* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Olympia* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Raffles* (H.M.S.) ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Amara* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Triumph* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Hastman* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Tatchow* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Amancer* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Cymro* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*St. Anna* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Denise* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Era* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Wandering Tree* ..... in Kowloon Dock.

*Solitude* ..... in Aberdeen.

The *Courrier de l'Algérie* states that two light-houses are about to be erected at the entrance to the Mekong river, one at the entrance of the Caspian, and

Intimations.

PETER DAWSON'S SCOTCH WHISKY  
THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.  
PERFECTION. SPECIAL.  
EXTRA SPECIAL.  
Apply to  
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Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [753]

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

I AM informed by Telegraph that the following SANITARY REGULATIONS have been put in force at SHANGHAI from TO-DAY.  
H. M. HILLIER,  
Commissioner of Customs for  
Kowloon and District.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1896.

HARBOUR NOTIFICATION.

NO. 1 OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that with a view to prevent the importation of Plague into Shanghai, the following Regulations are published at the request of the Taotai, acting upon the recommendation of the Consular Body, and that they will be strictly enforced as soon as the necessary means for so doing have been arranged. The date from which they are to be enforced in their entirety will be notified later, and, pending such notification, which affects II, Rules 3, 4 and 7, the remaining rules are in full force a' effect.

—General Rules: the ("Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Shanghai") as published in July, 1874, remain in force, except that Regulation 4 shall read:

"Such vessels shall anchor two miles below the Lower Limit of the Harbour, and and River Police Constables will be placed to keep watch outside the vessels so as to allow no one to go on board or to leave them, pending the Health Officer's decision."

II.—Special Rules supplementing the above as far as vessels from infected ports are concerned.

—All vessels arriving at Shanghai from Hongkong or Canton or any other infected port whether having called at intermediate ports or not, shall be medically inspected.

Inspection can only be made during daylight from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Vessels arriving after 6 P.M. will be required to remain below the limit named in Rule 2 until inspected.

—This inspection shall be carried out two miles below the Lower Harbour Limit as provided for in the Harbour Regulations.

—All baggage and cargo considered dangerous by the Inspecting Officer shall be landed on the Pounding shore and disinfected with sulphur vapour.

—In case there are no persons suffering from Plague on board the vessel shall be admitted to pratique—after the landing of baggage if necessary—as provided for in Rule 3.

—In case there are persons suffering from Plague on board, the vessel shall not come nearer to Shanghai than the limit named in the preceding Rule, until the instructions of the Inspecting Officer have been carried out and a written certificate to that effect furnished by the Inspecting Officer to the Commanding Officer of such vessel.

—Every vessel bound to Shanghai from an infected port, and being detained on account of her draught or for any other reason below the Warning Inner Bar, shall, if there are any persons suffering from infections disease on board or if there have been any deaths on board from infectious disease during the voyage, be governed by Article 11 of the Harbour Regulations for Working, as regards her anchorage.

In the case of every vessel thus detained, no baggage, cargo, etc., shall be discharged from her until no passenger or other person shall disembark from her until she has been visited by a duly appointed Health Officer, for the time being, of the Port of Shanghai and then only to acco dance with such Health Officer's directions. Provided, however, that in the case of such vessels as carry a duly qualified surgeon, passengers and their baggage may be transferred to steam tenders at Working, after all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of contagion by the same have been carried out under the direction of such surgeon, and the fact duly certified by him, in writing, for the information of the Harbour Authority of the port; but every tender conveying passengers and/or baggage as above must stop two miles below the Lower Harbour Limit of Shanghai for inspection by the Health Officer of the port.

—A vessel coming to Shanghai from an infected port and detained below Working Inner Bar, may, if there is no case of infectious disease on board and if there has not been any case of infectious disease during the voyage, discharge her passengers and their baggage into one or more steam tenders for conveyance to Shanghai; but every such tender shall—as regards inspection, etc.—be governed by the preceding Rules.

A. M. BISBEE,  
Harbour Master.

Approved:—  
L. S. ROCHER,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House,  
Shanghai, 6th May, 1896. [783]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board Ship.

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Call Flag "W."

J. W. KHW. & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 7th October, 1896. [756]

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PORTS and taking through Cargo to  
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THE Steamship

"MENMUIR."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

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Hongkong, 7th May, 1896. [781]

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Captain J. Young, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [758]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA."

Captain Bellon, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1896. [780]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.  
(Subject to Alteration.)

Ashon..... | Friday..... | 15th May.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ASLOUN."

will be despatched hence for HONOLULU, VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 15th May.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1896. [773]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON."

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [777]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.L. American Ship

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [774]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BALNAIDER."

Captain Thomsen, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [774]

JAVA, CHINA JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.  
(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Federation ... | To JAVA..... | May.

S.S. Germantown ... | To JAVA..... | June.

S.S. Cassius..... | To JAVA..... | July.

S.S. Germantown ... | To JAPAN ... | May.

S.S. Cassius ... | To JAPAN ... | June.

S.S. Federation ... | To JAPAN ... | July.

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Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [781]

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Two Squon Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 20th May.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Olympia ..... | 2,600 | Monday ... | May 18.

Braemar ..... | 3,601 | Friday..... | June 5.

Tacoma ..... | 3,540 | Tuesday ... | June 23.

Victoria ..... | 3,167 | Saturday ... | July 11.

Olympia ..... | 3,601 | Wednesday ... | July 19.

Braemar ..... | 3,601 | Sunday ... | Aug. 16.

NOTES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC  
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